

George Spicer as the College's constitutional law professor.

Bob Harris was one of the University of Virginia's great characters. He combined great charm with wit and wisdom. His kind rarely passes our way. We shall miss him.

Henry J. Abraham  
E. Edmond Moomaw  
David M. O'Brien  
*University of Virginia*

### Richard S. Hartigan

With Dick Hartigan's death due to cancer on December 26, 1991, Loyola University of Chicago lost one of its most valued faculty members. Prevented by illness from teaching during the spring 1991 term, Dick was able to return to the campus for a day during the fall semester in order to join several other faculty in being recognized for 25 years of service at Loyola. The spontaneous standing ovation that continued for several minutes when the Dean recognized Dick before the faculty of the university was an honest expression of the esteem and respect with which he was held. This outpouring of affection and appreciation was repeated again when both former and current students joined university faculty, staff, and administrators at a memorial service which filled the university's church at its Lake Shore Campus.

Dick was born in the Chicago area but went east to Washington, D.C. to study at Georgetown University. He received his Bachelor's degree in 1958. While an undergraduate studying political science and philosophy, Dick took time to participate in intercollegiate debate. The love of argument and skillful eloquence that one would expect of a successful debater were qualities that Dick brought with him into the classroom to the benefit of his many students.

After a brief flirtation with the possibility of a career in law, Dick entered the Ph.D. program at Georgetown and graduated in 1964 with a dissertation which explored the philosophical origins of non-combatant immunity in international law. This initial interest in the normative control of political action, in general, and of political violence, in

particular, is a theme that characterized most of Dick's scholarly work. Each of his three books explored a specific aspect of this general concern. His most recent, *The Future Remembered: Biology and Human Values*, for which he won the Alpha Sigma Nu Award for the outstanding book in the social sciences published during 1989, represented the culmination of a theoretical evolution in Dick's own thinking. Earlier, his scholarship focused primarily upon the western natural law tradition in both its rationalist and revelatory forms. Dick studied with great skill the history of western political thought as he explored such topics as the just war tradition and the codes of medieval chivalry in an effort to understand and, when possible, appropriate those normative controls which were most promising. In the mid-1970s Dick's research program underwent a major change, partly in reaction to what he considered to be the naivete of extreme behavioralism and its discounting of human instinct and partly in disappointment with the historical innocence of certain speculative traditions within western metaphysics. Dick turned to the study of biology and ethology in an effort to discover the normative principles which may be operative within the evolution of human nature itself. This development brought Dick into contact with other like-minded scholars and together they founded the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences.

After three years on the faculty of the College of St. Thomas in St. Paul, Dick came to Loyola in the fall of 1966. He immediately became involved in the life of the university and served on a number of its most important committees. In particular, he was the founder and continuing director of the Frank M. Covey, Jr. Loyola Lecture Series in Political Analysis. Under Dick's direction the lecture series has published eight volumes and is well established as an important program for contemporary political theory.

Dick was a master teacher whose students responded enthusiastically to his enthusiasm, wit, and love of learning. He was particularly proud of having been selected as "Teacher of the Year" by students in the uni-

versity's Honors Program.

Dick is survived by his wife, Nancy, four children, and one grandchild. In his honor Loyola University has established the Richard S. Hartigan Memorial Fund. Contributions may be sent to the Development Office, Loyola University of Chicago, 820 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

James L. Wiser  
*Loyola University of Chicago*

### Miriam K. Mills

Miriam K. Mills, professor of public administration at the New Jersey Institute of Technology, died of colon cancer on March 13, 1992.

Miriam Mills was born May 22, 1938 in Leipzig, Germany. She and her family were on the last train that left Berlin for France on August 31, 1939 before the start of World War II. She spent the war in England as a child, and left to the United States in 1945. She graduated from City College of New York trained as a health-care professional. She then worked as an administrator for hospitals in New Jersey. At age 40, she returned to school and received masters and doctoral degrees in public administration from New York University.

She was a professor at NJIT until her death. On March 12, 1992, the trustees of NJIT promoted her to an endowed professorship in recognition of her teaching, publications, and her service to the university, her profession, and the international community. The professorship was named the Miriam K. Mills Endowed Chair in Public Management.

She was the author and editor of many books in the fields of dispute resolution, health-care policy, decision-aiding software, and developing nations. Her most recent books were *Public Policy, Public Administration, and the People's Republic of China* (Greenwood Press, 1992), *Developing Nations and Super-Optimum Policy Analysis* (Nelson Hall Publishers, 1992), *Health Insurance and Public Policy* (Greenwood Press, 1992), and *Systematic Analysis in Dispute Resolution* (Quorum Books, 1991). Most of her 17 published books were written

after 1987 when she was diagnosed as having terminal colon cancer.

She was active in the Policy Studies Organization. She provided a house and office equipment in Champaign, Illinois, which is now the headquarters of PSO. She also edited three PSO symposia dealing with dispute resolution, biomedical policy, and health-care insurance. She helped on numerous other PSO symposia and training workshops partly by providing research funding when no other funding sources were available.

Her work is being continued at the Miriam K. Mills Research Center for Super-Optimizing Analysis and Developing Nations at the University of Illinois. Super-optimizing analysis involves methods designed to lead to alternatives to public policy problems whereby conservatives, liberals, and other major viewpoints can all come out ahead of their best initial expectations simultaneously.

Her temporarily unfinished work emphasizes health care and women's rights in developing countries. JAI Press will be publishing in 1993 her volume on *Health Issues in Developing Nations* in the 21-volume treatise on *Policy Studies and Developing Nations*. Her volume on *Women and Developing Nations* is being continued by others.

Miriam Mills also wrote poetry and inspirational literature. Her book *The Penny Diary: Countering Illness* (Broadside Press, 1991) has been favorably received by other cancer patients. Her poetry book entitled *The Kites of Hope* (Ryza Press, 1966) contains a poem called "Hope" which ends with the lines "I stumble in the shadow of the brightest sun, but I exalt in the brightness of my dreams to be done."

Stuart S. Nagel  
*University of Illinois*

### Thornton C. Sinclair

Thornton C. Sinclair, professor emeritus at the University of Houston, died on October 4, 1991, at the age of 87. Born in Ft. Thomas, Kentucky on February 20, 1904,

Thornton retained the gentleness of his southern background throughout his life. He received a bachelor's degree in 1925 from Miami University in Ohio, an LLB from Columbia University in 1931, and the Ph.D. in government from Harvard University in 1935. His earliest teaching positions were at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky and Newark College of Rutgers University. As a young man Thornton traveled often to Europe where he met his wife Marga, a plastic surgeon. They moved to Houston in 1950 so that she could take a position at the Texas Medical Center and he could join the faculty of the University of Houston. In the mid-1950s Thornton became chairman of the Department of Political Science. He was an active member of the university community and the political science profession until his retirement in 1973. Thornton's scholarly interests centered on constitutional law and judicial politics. He co-authored two monographs, *The Constitution of Texas* with Werner F. Grunbaum and *The Selection of Judges in Texas* with Bancroft C. Henderson.

Thornton was a scholar in the manner of what some think of as the "old school." He was a person of deep conviction but very gentle in his expression. He persuaded with reasoned argument, not passion. Indeed in the years of working for civil liberties, academic freedom and intellectual excellence, he advanced his causes with good humor and consideration for those who might not share his views. He was popular with students because he was as concerned about their performance as he was the subjects he taught. Thornton was an award-winning teacher at the university.

Thornton had a lifelong interest in and involvement with politics. Although a dedicated Democrat, he had as many friends among Republicans as among Democrats. He is survived by three daughters (Barbara, a political scientist; Julia, a businesswoman; and Nora, a language teacher), seven grandchildren, two great grandchildren and countless friends.

Joseph L. Nogue  
*University of Houston*

### Albert P. Vannucci

Albert P. Vannucci, associate professor of political science and director of international studies at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown, suffered a heart attack and died on March 21, 1992. He was 42.

Al was born in Lock Haven, Pennsylvania and completed preparatory school at St. Joseph's in Williamsport. He received his B.S. degree in history from the University of Scranton and went on to Georgetown University Law Center in Washington, D.C. After one year of law school, Al shifted to the School of International Service at the American University, receiving his M.A. in international studies in 1974. He completed his Ph.D. in political science at the New School for Social Research four years later in 1978.

After four years at Spring Hill College in Mobile, Alabama, Al became an assistant professor of political science at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown. Within five years, he built an international studies certificate program from scratch and developed affiliations with study abroad programs and exchange programs with several colleges in Washington, D.C. A large number of his advisees served substantive internships in Washington and went on to graduate programs in international studies. Several of them are currently foreign policy advisory staff in the U.S. House and Senate.

His greatest efforts were devoted to internationalizing the UPJ curriculum and student activities on campus. He founded and directed the Student Council on World Affairs, a group that has been instrumental in bringing speakers to campus, in pursuing philanthropic projects to assist the alleviation of world hunger and the plight of political prisoners abroad, and in coordinating a huge Ethnic Festival held on campus each spring. He secured numerous grants for curriculum development in international studies and foreign languages, including the financing of satellite hookups to access international broadcasts. In recent years, Al secured sponsorship for and hosted two Fulbright Scholars-in-Residence at UPJ, one from China and another from Japan. At the time